MPPSC

Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission

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CSAT (Paper - II)

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(Paper-2)

SET **B**

S/SP/II/2017 प्रश्न-पुस्तिका क्र० **Question Booklet No.** 2213602

अनुक्रमांक **Roll No.** | | | | | | |

← परीक्षार्थी अपना अनुक्रमांक दिए गए खानों में लिखें
Candidate should write his/her Roll No. in the given boxes

मुद्रित पृष्ठों की संख्या/No. of Printed Pages : **32**
समय/Time : **2 घण्टे/Hours**

कुल प्रश्नों की संख्या/Total No. of Questions : **100**
पूर्णांक/Total Marks : **200**

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश

1. यह प्रश्न-पुस्तिका दो भाषाओं—हिन्दी व अंग्रेजी में छपी है। परीक्षार्थी अपनी सुविधानुसार कोई भी भाषा चुन सकते हैं।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रश्नों की निर्धारित संख्या **100** है। परीक्षार्थी आश्वस्त हो ले कि उसके प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में निर्धारित संख्या में प्रश्न मुद्रित हैं, अन्यथा वह दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका माँग ले।
3. **सभी** प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. **सभी** प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
5. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के आवरण पृष्ठ पर प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में लगे पृष्ठों की संख्या दी गई है। परीक्षार्थी आश्वस्त हो ले कि उसके प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में निर्धारित संख्या में पृष्ठ लगे हैं, अन्यथा वह दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका माँग ले।
6. प्रदत्त उत्तर-पत्र पर दिए निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें तथा अपने उत्तर तदनुसार अंकित करें।
7. कृपया उत्तर-पत्र पर निर्धारित स्थानों पर आवश्यक प्रविष्टियाँ करें, अन्य स्थानों पर नहीं।
8. परीक्षार्थी सभी रफ़ कार्य प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठों पर निर्धारित स्थान पर ही करें, अन्यत्र कहीं नहीं तथा उत्तर-पत्र पर भी नहीं।
9. यदि किसी प्रश्न में किसी प्रकार की कोई मुद्रण या तथ्यात्मक प्रकार की त्रुटि हो, तो प्रश्न के हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी रूपांतरों में से अंग्रेजी रूपांतर को मानक माना जाएगा।

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

1. This Question Booklet is printed in Hindi and English languages. Candidates should select any one of the two languages according to their convenience.
2. The Question Booklet contains **100** questions. The examinee should verify that the requisite number of questions are printed in the Question Booklet, otherwise he/she should ask for another Question Booklet.
3. **All** questions are compulsory.
4. **All** questions carry equal marks.
5. The cover page indicates the number of pages in the Question Booklet. The examinee should verify that the requisite number of pages are attached in the Question Booklet, otherwise he/she should ask for another Question Booklet.
6. Read carefully the instructions given on the Answer Sheet supplied and indicate your answers accordingly.
7. Kindly make necessary entries on the Answer Sheet only at the places indicated and nowhere else.
8. Examinee should do all rough work on the space meant for rough work in the pages given at the end of the Question Booklet and nowhere else, not even on the Answer Sheet.
9. If there is any sort of mistake either of printing or of factual nature in any question, then out of the Hindi and English versions of the question, the English version will be treated as standard.

II-B

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1. You are the member of a governing board of an educational institution. You are also the member of local municipal corporation. The other members of the governing board urge you to use your membership in the municipal corporation to promote the educational institution. What do you do?

(A) Refuse since it is unethical

(B) Agree to promote but do not take any initiative

(C) Agree to promote and take active measures

(D) Refuse in public but actively promote in private

2. You are a freelance journalist for a publication. One of your friends wants to promote his product and offers you money if you can submit their publicity material for publication under your name. What do you do?

(A) Agree to publish but refuse money since you are helping your friend

(B) Agree to promote and take money

(C) Do not agree since it is unethical

(D) Do not agree; refer your friend to some other journalist

3. You are in a movie theatre. Before the movie, National Anthem is played. While the Anthem is being played, some college students are still sitting in their seats and are talking. What do you do?

(A) Assault the students

(B) Take their photo and put it on Facebook

(C) Request them not to talk and ask if they have any difficulty in standing up

(D) Stop movie screening till the students are removed from the hall

4. A person working as an assistant in your lab comes from a poor family and is really interested in doing a PhD. How best would you help this person get into the PhD programme at your institute?

(A) Talk to the head of the selection committee and request her to favour this candidate because he is hardworking and also needy

(B) Help the candidate prepare well for the entrance exam by providing him with relevant textbooks

(C) Do nothing since it is up to him to get through the selection exam

(D) Fight with the committee members after the selection process to get this candidate into the selected list

Directions (Question Nos. **5** to **8**) **:** For each of the following words, a context is provided. From the alternatives, pick the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the given context.

5. Aide : An aide of the minister answered the questions on his behalf.

(A) Follower

(B) Assistant

(C) Opponent

(D) Friend

6. Seek : The murderer seeks pardon from the victim's family.

(A) Ask for

(B) Blame

(C) Deny

(D) Refuse

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7. Disappoint : The manager was disappointed with the performance of the programmer.

(A) Unhappy because expectations are not met

(B) Happy because expectations are met

(C) Impressed with the performance

(D) Afraid

8. Break : The tennis player broke the earlier world record.

(A) Surpass

(B) Fail to meet

(C) Refused to play

(D) Cheated

Directions (Question Nos. **9** to **13**) : Read the following excerpt and answer the questions asked at the end. The answers to the questions should be based on the excerpt.

Panthers or leopards are more cunning than tigers; a tiger is a gentleman when all is said and done—at least that is what Jim Corbett had said. A panther is more likely to enter a village or even a house than a tiger is. He will lie in wait beside a hut for an unsuspecting child to come out, [and] then seize him by the neck. There will be no sound, the child just disappears. A tiger will rarely trouble himself with a child, there is too little in it for him. It is a question of cost-benefit. The energy he will expend in capturing and killing a child provides him with very little food. He would rather kill a buffalo or other hoofed wild game, which provides him with much more food. A tiger weighs 180–230 kilos, while a panther may be around 50 kilos or so. Panthers sometimes take to child lifting even though normal food like dogs, goats and chicken are easily available.

9. A tiger would rather kill a buffalo than a child

(A) because it is easy to kill a buffalo

(B) because it is hard to kill a child

(C) because tigers are not cunning

(D) because the energy the tiger will expend in capturing and killing a child gives him very little food

10. Panthers take to child lifting

(A) when normal food is not available

(B) even when normal food is available

(C) when tigers hunt for buffaloes

(D) when they enter villages

11. Which one of the following statements is false?

(A) Tigers are more likely to enter a village or even a home.

(B) Panthers are more likely to enter a village or even a home.

(C) Tigers will rarely hunt children.

(D) Dogs, goats and chicken are normal food for panthers.

12. Jim Corbett said that

(A) panthers are cunning animals

(B) tigers are cunning animals

(C) panthers are gentlemen

(D) tigers are gentlemen

13. Panthers

(A) eat only children

(B) eat only dogs and goats

(C) eat only chicken

(D) eat dogs, goats, chicken and children

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Directions (Question Nos. **14** to **18**) : Read the following excerpt and answer the questions asked at the end. The answers to the questions should be based on the excerpt.

Of the different groups of tropical insects, butterflies and ants are probably the most taxonomically well-known. While butterflies can be very good indicators of environmental changes, the adults fill only a few ecological niches, most species being pollinators or scavengers. Ants, on the contrary, play a much more variable role in any ecosystem. Ants are considered to run much of the terrestrial world as the premier soil turners and channelers of energy. They also play the role of predators, pollinators, harvesters and decomposers in any terrestrial ecosystem.

14. Which one of the following statements is true?

(A) Both ants and butterflies play the role of pollinators.

(B) Butterflies play the role of pollinators, ants do not.

(C) Ants play the role of pollinators, butterflies do not.

(D) Neither ants nor butterflies play the role of pollinators.

15. Butterflies

(A) are taxonomically not very well-known

(B) are good indicators of environmental changes

(C) are predators, pollinators, harvesters and decomposers

(D) run much of the terrestrial system

16. Ants are considered to run much of the terrestrial system as

(A) they are the pollinators and scavengers

(B) they are well-known taxonomically

(C) they play variable role in the ecosystem

(D) they are premier soil turners and channelers of energy

17. Ants and butterflies

(A) are good indicators of environmental changes

(B) are tropical insects

(C) are not well-known taxonomically

(D) play no role in the ecosystem

18. Most species of butterflies are pollinators and scavengers. Hence

(A) they play a variable role in any ecosystem as compared to ants

(B) they run much of the terrestrial system

(C) they are very well-known taxonomically

(D) they fill only a few ecological niches

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19. India faces severe energy crisis. In order to meet this crisis without compromising the environmental concerns, the best option before the government is to

(A) allow people to cut trees to use for cooking

(B) go for large area installation of solar panels

(C) go for nuclear energy without worrying about the nuclear safety issues

(D) allow people to use more diesel generators

20. A person asked his friend about the registration number of his newly purchased car. Instead answering directly, he answered this way—The registration number has four alphabets and six digits. The first two alphabets represent the Member of Parliament and the last three alphabets represent a writing instrument. The sum of all the digits gives 20 and the sum of the first two digits is 3. The registration number is

(A) MP12AT5435

(B) MP12AW5345

(C) MP12EN3456

(D) MP03EN5435

21. In order to encourage farming, the district administration decided to supply free seeds and subsidized fertilizers. This means

(A) the fertilizers are cheap

(B) seeds are cheaper than the fertilizers

(C) many people like farming

(D) many people are moving away from farming

22. Heads of governments of almost all the countries have decided to take many urgent initiatives to reduce CO_2 emission since the steps taken so far are not found to be yielding good results. This shows that

(A) there were no steps taken in the past

(B) the steps taken in the past were very good

(C) the challenge due to CO_2 emission is very serious today

(D) there was no challenge due to CO_2 emission in the past

23. Friendship is important, but choosing the correct friends is more important. Otherwise, friendship becomes a burden. This implies that

(A) one should have many friends

(B) friendship is always good

(C) it is better to have no friends if one cannot get good friends

(D) friendship is always a burden

24. The new Principal of the school has urged each student in the school to take up at least one extra-curricular activity. She is of the opinion that studies and the extra-curricular activities should go hand in hand. The Principal thinks that

(A) extra-curricular activities are as important as studies

(B) studies were neglected before she took over as Principal

(C) the school has a good talent in extra-curricular activities

(D) every student will take many extra-curricular activities

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25. The government has taken many steps to implement Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. It has requested many celebrities to become ambassadors of this movement. This shows that

(A) the celebrities will do a better job than the government

(B) the celebrities will contribute financially to this programme

(C) more citizens can be motivated into this programme by the celebrities

(D) the government is not very serious in executing this programme

26. All that glitters is not gold. This means that

(A) one should not judge a person by his appearance

(B) appearance always gives the correct idea about a person

(C) a shining person is definitely good

(D) a shining person will never be good

Directions (Question Nos. **27** to **32**) **:** In each of the questions below is given a statement followed by two assumptions I and II. Consider the assumptions and decide which of them is/are strong in the given statement. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives.

27. Statement :

Conservation of rivers is very important today.

Assumption I :

It will reduce water scarcity.

Assumption II :

It protects our ecosystem.

(A) Assumption I is strong

(B) Assumption II is strong

(C) Assumptions I and II are strong

(D) Neither assumption I nor II is strong

28. Statement :

Many services related to government are now brought under the Right to Information (RTI) Act.

Assumption I :

It will bring in more transparency.

Assumption II :

It will bring in more accountability.

(A) Assumption I is strong

(B) Assumption II is strong

(C) Assumptions I and II are strong

(D) Neither assumption I nor II is strong

29. Statement :

All citizens have the right to challenge a lower court verdict in higher courts.

Assumption I :

Lower courts are not efficient, while the higher ones are better.

Assumption II :

The possibility of error in the judgement may exist.

(A) Assumption I is strong

(B) Assumption II is strong

(C) Assumptions I and II are strong

(D) Neither assumption I nor II is strong

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30. Statement :

Parliamentary democracy works in many countries.

Assumption I :

It represents the overall opinion of the public.

Assumption II :

It always fulfills people's aspirations.

(A) Assumption I is strong

(B) Assumption II is strong

(C) Assumptions I and II are strong

(D) Neither assumption I nor II is strong

31. Statement :

For most of the appointments, initial one or two years are treated as probation and the service is confirmed only after the probation period.

Assumption I :

The employer does not know much about the recruitee.

Assumption II :

The employer wants to extract more work during the probation.

(A) Assumption I is strong

(B) Assumption II is strong

(C) Assumptions I and II are strong

(D) Neither assumption I nor II is strong

32. Statement :

Nowadays many entrance examinations are slowly getting shifted from 'offline' to 'online' examinations.

Assumption I :

Online system is more efficient.

Assumption II :

Online system creates more job opportunities.

(A) Assumption I is strong

(B) Assumption II is strong

(C) Assumptions I and II are strong

(D) Neither assumption I nor II is strong

Directions (Question Nos. **33** to **36**) **:** In each of the questions below is given a statement followed by two arguments I and II. Consider the arguments and decide which is/are strong. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives.

33. Statement :

In metro cities, there is shortage of water supply to all the houses. This is partly due to the huge leakage of water from water pipelines.

Argument I :

There should be 24×7 maintenance and water leakage should be fixed.

Argument II :

With the same or less expense, we should pump more water.

(A) Argument I is strong

(B) Argument II is strong

(C) Arguments I and II are strong

(D) Neither argument I nor II is strong

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34. Statement :

Using mobile phones while driving should be banned.

Argument I :

Yes, it causes road accidents.

Argument II :

No, it will hamper business.

(A) Argument I is strong

(B) Argument II is strong

(C) Arguments I and II are strong

(D) Neither argument I nor II is strong

35. Statement :

Children below 6 years cannot be admitted to Class I in many States.

Argument I :

The child should have the necessary mental and physical growth.

Argument II :

The child should be with their parents in the initial years.

(A) Argument I is strong

(B) Argument II is strong

(C) Arguments I and II are strong

(D) Neither argument I nor II is strong

36. Statement :

Should education be made compulsory for all children up to Class XII?

Argument I :

No, industries employing school dropped-out children will be affected.

Argument II :

Yes, school education forms the basis for higher education and a better future.

(A) Argument I is strong

(B) Argument II is strong

(C) Arguments I and II are strong

(D) Neither argument I nor II is strong

37. Consider the numbers bearing certain relationship among themselves along the columns in the table below :

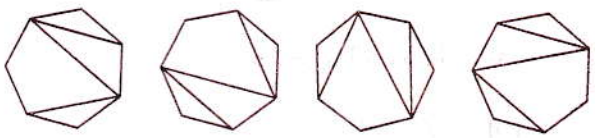
6	18	15
4	3	x
3	2	5
8	27	9

Which one of the following numbers is the missing number indicated above by 'x'?

(A) 11 (B) 2

(C) 6 (D) 3

38. Which one of the following figures is the odd one?



(1) (2) (3) (4)

(A) (1) (B) (2)

(C) (3) (D) (4)

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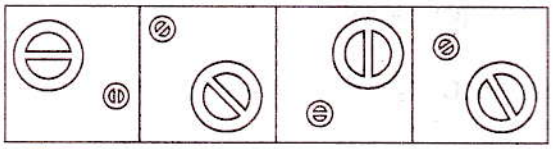
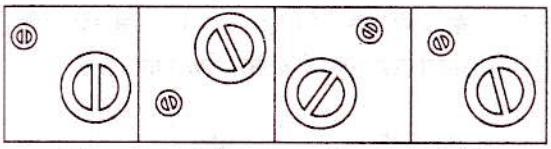
39. The figures (P), (Q), (R), (S) have certain common features. Identify a figure amongst the figures (1), (2), (3), (4) which has those similar common features.



(P) (Q) (R) (S)



(1) (2) (3) (4)

(A) (1)

(B) (2)

(C) (3)

(D) (4)

40. Identify the correct vertical mirror image of the following word :

INDORE

Mirror

(A) INDORE

(B) INDORE

(C) INDORE

(D) INDORE

41. Consider that (i) Abhay is taller than Bhaskar; (ii) Chandra is taller than Abhay; (iii) Eswar is taller than Chandra, and Dhiraj is the tallest of all. If they are made to sit in the above order of their heights, who will occupy the mid-position?

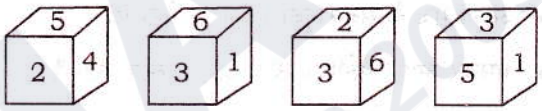
(A) Abhay

(B) Bhaskar

(C) Chandra

(D) Dhiraj

42. When a dice has been thrown four times, it produces the following result each time :



Which one of the following numbers appears opposite to the number '3' in the dice?

(A) 1

(B) 4

(C) 5

(D) 6

43. In a certain code language, DAM is written as WZN. How will TABLE be written in the same code?

(A) GZYOV

(B) EYXNU

(C) FZXNU

(D) HZANW

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Directions : Answer Question Nos. **44** to **47**, based on the following information.

There are two families enjoying dinner around a round table, facing its centre. The distance between any neighbouring people is same. The details of the two families are as follows :

Family I	: Arun (Husband)	Asha (Wife)	Arup (Son)	Anjali (Daughter)
Family II	: Bhaskar (Husband)	Beena (Wife)	Biju (Son)	Brinda (Daughter)

The above people are sitting with the following details :

- Arun is sitting diametrically opposite to Bhaskar
- Asha is sitting diametrically opposite to Beena
- Asha is sitting at the Eastmost position around the table
- Bhaskar is sitting just to the right of his wife
- The sons are sitting next to their fathers
- The daughters are sitting next to their mothers

44. Who is sitting at the Northmost point of the table?

(A) Biju (B) Arup

(C) Bhaskar (D) Arun

45. Who is sitting to the right of Biju?

(A) Anjali (B) Brinda

(C) Arun (D) Bhaskar

46. The immediate neighbours of Bhaskar are

(A) Biju and Asha

(B) Biju and Beena

(C) Arup and Beena

(D) Biju and Brinda

47. Who is sitting in the exact North-East direction of Beena?

(A) Arup

(B) Biju

(C) Anjali

(D) Brinda

48. A circular clock has all the three hands—hour, minute and second. All the three hands coincide at 12:00 hours. What is the angle, in degrees, between the hour and second hands at 12:10 hours?

(A) 25 (B) 2

(C) 5 (D) 55

49. Kanchan is standing at a point *A* and his friend, Kumar, is standing at a point *B*, which is exactly in the East direction of Kanchan. Kanchan starts walking straight in the North direction. At the same time, Kumar also starts walking straight at double the speed of Kanchan. Both Kanchan and Kumar meet each other after Kanchan has walked 5 km. The distance between *A* and *B* is equal to

(A) $5\sqrt{3}$ km (B) $3\sqrt{5}$ km

(C) $2\sqrt{3}$ km (D) $3\sqrt{2}$ km

50. If $6 \times 4 = 12$, $7 \times 5 = 20$, $5 \times 8 = 21$, then $5 \times 7 = ?$

(A) 20 (B) 18

(C) 24 (D) 35

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Directions : Answer Question Nos. **51** and **52**, based on the following information.

Six persons (*A*, *B*, *C*, *D*, *E* and *F*) read a novel, for which there is only one copy with them. Therefore, only one person can read the novel at a time. The following are observed in the way they are reading this novel :

- Two persons have read the novel before *E*
- *C* gives the novel to the last person
- Before *F* reads, *B* and *D* have already finished reading the novel
- There are three persons who have read the book between *A* and *F*
- *A* does not receive the novel from *D*

51. Who is the first person to read the novel?

(A) *D*

(B) *A*

(C) *B*

(D) *F*

52. Who is the fourth person to read the novel?

(A) *D*

(B) *A*

(C) *B*

(D) *F*

53. Today, the age of the father is twice that of his son. Twenty years later, father will be thrice his son's age today. What is the age of the son today?

(A) 10 years

(B) 20 years

(C) 30 years

(D) 40 years

54. A special dice is made such that each side has one of the numbers from 1 to 6 marked on it. This dice comes to rest after being thrown. In this position, it is observed that all the numbers on the sides, other than the top and bottom of the dice, add up to a value equal to 10. The numbers on the top and bottom of the dice will be

(A) 4 and 5

(B) 4 and 6

(C) 5 and 6

(D) 2 and 6

55. An office has odd number of cabins. In each cabin, there are fans and bulbs fitted. The number of bulbs in each cabin is twice the number of fans in the cabin. All cabins have the same number of bulbs. The total number of bulbs and fans in all the cabins together is equal to thirty. How many cabins are there in the office?

(A) 3 (B) 5

(C) 7 (D) 9

56. A picture on a page was reduced on a Xerox copier to 75% of its original size and this copy was then reduced by 20%. What percentage of the size of the original picture was the final copy?

(A) 15 (B) 10

(C) 12 (D) 18

57. The square root of a two-digit number gives a prime number. The sum of the two digits of such a number is equal to

(A) 8 (B) 13

(C) 10 (D) 15

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58. The sum of five consecutive numbers is greater than 665 but less than 675. The sum of the even numbers in the above set of five numbers is equal to

(A) 406 (B) 404

(C) 402 (D) 400

59. A basket contains red and blue balls. From this basket, if one each of red and blue balls are removed, it is observed that in the remaining balls, the red balls are twice in number to that of the blue balls. From these remaining balls, three each of red and blue balls are further removed, after which it is observed that the number of the final remaining red balls is thrice that of the remaining blue balls. The number of blue balls in the starting basket is equal to

(A) 7 (B) 13

(C) 14 (D) 26

60. A lake supplies water to a town. In the first and the second month, it is observed that the town consumes the same amount of water. For the next four months, the monthly rate of consumption of the water is reduced by half as compared to the first two months. After this, it is observed that the remaining water in the lake is half of the initial starting volume. The ratio of the water consumed in the second month to the starting capacity of the lake is equal to

(A) $\frac{1}{6}$ (B) $\frac{1}{8}$

(C) $\frac{1}{12}$ (D) $\frac{1}{10}$

61. The difference between cube and square of a number is observed to be square of twice of itself. The number is

(A) 4 (B) 5

(C) 6 (D) 8

62. Ramesh spends 40% of his monthly salary on food. Out of the remaining money left with him, he spends 10% on phone bill, 20% on electricity bill and 10% on laundry bill. After all the expenditure, he has ₹7,200 left with him. Ramesh's monthly salary is equal to

(A) ₹16,364 (B) ₹36,000

(C) ₹20,000 (D) ₹22,909

63. A clock is currently marked at a price, which is 20% more than its actual manufacturing cost. If a shopkeeper decides to sell the clock at a price which is 10% lesser than the marked price, what is the percentage of profit shopkeeper makes?

(A) 8 (B) 10

(C) 12 (D) 14

64. A sequence of three numbers is generated such that the next number in the sequence is square of the previous number. The total of all these three numbers in the sequence has a magnitude between 50 and 99. The magnitude of the ratio between the first and the second digit of the total is equal to

(A) 2 (B) 0·5

(C) 3 (D) 0·33

65. The average weight of four persons P, Q, R and S is equal to 40 kg. Q weighs twice of P, S weighs 10 kg less than R and the weight difference between Q and R is equal to 55 kg. The weights of P and S, in kg, respectively are

(A) 15 and 40 (B) 40 and 15

(C) 25 and 80 (D) 80 and 25

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66. The average marks of a class are 40. On removing one student from the class, it is found that the new average marks of the class are 30. It is also observed that the total marks of these remaining students are 60% of the total of the full class. The total number of students in the class is equal to

(A) 10 (B) 8

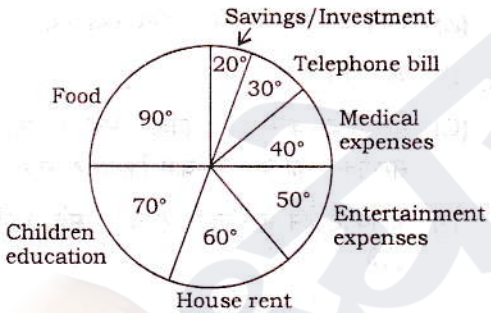
(C) 5 (D) 4

67. In a solution prepared by a chemist, the volume of water is 30% of the total volume. On adding 5 litres of water to the above solution, it is observed that the volume of the water increases to 40%. How much water, in litres, was there in the original solution?

(A) 35 (B) 30

(C) 14 (D) 9

Directions : Answer Question Nos. **68** to **72**, after studying the following pie chart which gives the typical monthly budget of a family earning ₹ 36,000 per month.



68. What is the difference in the amounts budgeted for the food and medical expenses?

(A) ₹ 18,000 (B) ₹ 14,400

(C) ₹ 5,000 (D) ₹ 9,000

69. The family spent ₹ 3,800 on telephone bill in the current month. Assuming that all the other expenses are same as budgeted amount, how much money the family has saved/invested in this current month?

(A) ₹ 2,000 (B) ₹ 1,200

(C) ₹ 2,800 (D) ₹ 7,200

70. The family spent ₹ 4,500 on food on a particular month. What percentage of the budgeted amount for food has the family spent on that month?

(A) 40 (B) 50

(C) 60 (D) 80

71. The family spent only 80% of the budgeted amount on entertainment during a particular month, which is equal to

(A) ₹ 4,600 (B) ₹ 4,000

(C) ₹ 14,400 (D) ₹ 14,600

72. For the month of November, the family salary increases by an amount equal to the combined budgeted amount for house rent, children education and telephone bill from the earlier month. During November, the family spends exactly the budgeted amount on house rent and children education based on the earlier salary, i.e., before the increment. What is the percentage of the amount spent on house rent and children education together in November, based on the increased salary in November?

(A) 10 (B) 15

(C) 20 (D) 25

73. The square root of a two-digit number is observed to be equal to the sum of the two digits itself. The students in a class are equal to such a two-digit number. Prema's rank in the class is such that the number of students below her is four times the number of students above her. Prema's rank in the class is

(A) 13 (B) 15

(C) 17 (D) 19

74. Varun travels a distance of 5 km at a speed of 30 km/hour. Then he travels the next 10 km at a speed of 40 km/hour. Finally he travels the next 35 km at a speed of 60 km/hour. What is the average speed of Varun, in km/hour, for the entire travel?

(A) 35 (B) 40

(C) 45 (D) 50

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75. You are a police officer. A patient has died in a hospital and the relatives think that the doctor is responsible. You are informed that the relatives are attacking the doctor. What do you do?

(A) Wait till the attack is over

(B) Immediately reach the hospital and stop the relatives from attacking the doctor

(C) Report to your superiors and wait for orders

(D) Tell your subordinates to visit the hospital after some time

76. You are a doctor in a private hospital. You get a patient who has insurance cover up to a few lakhs. Your colleague wants to order some tests which are not really necessary. What do you do?

(A) Allow your colleague to order the tests

(B) Suggest a few more tests of your own

(C) Reduce a few tests from your colleague's list

(D) Order only the necessary tests and sensitize your colleague about the need for doing so

77. You are an official in the municipal corporation. Some volunteers of a non-governmental organization have painted one of the schools. However, they have not taken permission from you before painting. What do you do?

(A) Take strict legal action against the volunteers

(B) Meet with the volunteers and explain why permissions are necessary and give retrospective permission

(C) Ask the volunteers to undo the painting

(D) Arrest the volunteers on charges of defacing government property

78. You are a government official. You are getting pressurized by some local political group to transfer one of your subordinates since he has refused to favour their leader for a contract. What do you do?

(A) Stand by your colleague's decision and refuse to transfer him

(B) Transfer the colleague so that the political group does not create trouble for you

(C) Ask your colleague to go on leave and favour the political group leader in his absence

(D) Inform the other political groups of this pressure so that the political pressure is removed

79. You are a government official. You are asked some information under the RTI Act. You believe you know the person who has asked for the information and you are also convinced that the information will be misused. What do you do?

(A) Find a way of denying the information

(B) Give the information

(C) Give wrong information so that the possibility of misuse is minimized

(D) Delay in giving the information as much as possible

80. You are the advisory council member for a company against which a complaint is lodged. The local municipal corporation has made you a member of their fact-finding committee. What do you do?

(A) Resign from the council membership before accepting the committee work

(B) Refuse to accept the committee membership citing conflict of interest

(C) Either of the options (A) or (B) above

(D) Accept the committee membership so that the report of the committee is favourable to the company

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निर्देश (प्रश्न सं० **81** से **85**) : दिए गए गद्यांश के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

गद्यांश—1

कालक्रम की दृष्टि से 'कला जीवन के लिए' का सिद्धान्त बहुत ही पुराना है। साहित्य-सृजन के शुरुआती दौर से ही कला को नैतिक उद्देश्यपूर्ति का साधन बनाया गया है। कला को जीवनोपयोगी मानने सम्बन्धी धारणा का प्राधान्य सबसे अधिक पश्चिम में रहा है। जबकि यह धारणा आदिकालीन एवं देशातीत है। पश्चिम में कला का आरम्भिक स्वरूप उपदेशात्मक रहा, जिसका कारण यह है कि पश्चिम की शास्त्रीय कला धर्म के संरक्षण में पनपी और विकसित हुई। शुद्ध कलावादी दृष्टि का इस युग में प्रायः अभाव ही रहा। धर्म से प्रेरित कला-साहित्य का उपदेशात्मक होना स्वाभाविक ही है।

81. साहित्य-सृजन को प्राचीनकाल से किसकी पूर्ति का साधन बनाया गया?

(A) राजनैतिक उद्देश्य

(B) धार्मिक उद्देश्य

(C) आध्यात्मिक उद्देश्य

(D) नैतिक उद्देश्य

82. पश्चिम में कला का प्रारम्भिक स्वरूप कैसा रहा?

(A) आध्यात्मिक

(B) उपदेशात्मक

(C) कलात्मक

(D) शास्त्रीय

83. पश्चिम की शास्त्रीय कला किसके संरक्षण में विकसित हुई?

(A) धर्म के संरक्षण में

(B) राजनीति के संरक्षण में

(C) मानव के संरक्षण में

(D) संतों के संरक्षण में

84. पश्चिम की कला सम्बन्धी धारणा क्या थी?

(A) धर्मोपयोगी

(B) जीवनोपयोगी

(C) समाजोपयोगी

(D) अर्थोपयोगी

85. पश्चिम की कला में किस दृष्टि का अभाव रहा?

(A) पूँजीवादी

(B) मार्क्सवादी

(C) कलावादी

(D) रसवादी

निर्देश (प्रश्न सं० **86** से **90**) : दिए गए गद्यांश के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

गद्यांश—2

हिन्दी के प्रसार के लिए तथा सम्पूर्ण भारत की एक भाषा के रूप में इसे स्थापित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय स्तर पर बहुत सारे प्रयास किए गए हैं। सन् 1960 में स्थापित केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय की स्थापना की गई तथा सन् 1961 में वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग का गठन किया गया। सरकारी कार्यालयों और बैंकों में भी हिन्दी में लगातार काम किए जाने के प्रयासों पर जोर दिया गया। कट्टरपंथी भाषायी आन्दोलनों के बावजूद दक्षिण भारत में हिन्दी का खूब प्रचार-प्रसार हुआ है, जिसमें हिन्दी सिनेमा और मीडिया का महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान है। हिन्दी आज अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कई देशों में बोली और समझी जा रही है। फिज़ी, नेपाल, पाकिस्तान, मॉरीशस और कई अमेरिकी एवं यूरोपीय देशों में हिन्दी को पढ़ाया जा रहा है।

86. केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय की स्थापना कब हुई?

(A) 1961

(B) 1960

(C) 1958

(D) 1963

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87. भाषायी आन्दोलनों के बावजूद हिन्दी का प्रचार-प्रसार कहाँ हुआ है?

(A) पूर्वी भारत

(B) पश्चिमी भारत

(C) पूर्वोत्तर भारत

(D) दक्षिण भारत

88. हिन्दी के प्रचार-प्रसार में किसका महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान है?

(A) समाचार-पत्रों का

(B) पत्रिकाओं का

(C) समाज का

(D) मीडिया और सिनेमा का

89. वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग का गठन कब हुआ?

(A) 1961

(B) 1960

(C) 1958

(D) 1964

90. कौन-सा देश भारत के ज्यादा करीब है?

(A) पाकिस्तान

(B) श्रीलंका

(C) मॉरीशस

(D) अमेरिका

निर्देश (प्रश्न सं० **91** से **95**) : दिए गए गद्यांश के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

गद्यांश—3

रोमांटिक और आधुनिक दृष्टिकोणों का एक और अन्तर उनके अपने सामाजिक परिवेशों के कारण है। रोमांटिसिज्म का विकास विशेष रूप से उदारतावादी युग में हुआ, जबकि आधुनिकता का उदय प्रजातान्त्रिक पद्धतियों के अन्तर्गत होता है। उदारतावाद और रोमांटिसिज्म में व्यक्ति की स्वाधीनता का सर्वोपरि महत्त्व है; प्रजातन्त्र इस व्यक्तिगत स्वातन्त्र्य को मानते हुए भी सामाजिक दायित्वों को एक स्वीकारात्मक दृष्टि के रूप में लेता है; स्वातन्त्र्य और दायित्व इस पद्धति में अविच्छिन्न मूल्य हैं। आधुनिकता को मानने वाला सृजनात्मक मूल्यों के संचरण में विश्वास रखता है।

91. रोमांटिसिज्म का विकास किस युग में हुआ?

(A) पूँजीवादी युग

(B) उदारतावादी युग

(C) प्रयोगवादी युग

(D) प्रगतिवादी युग

92. आधुनिकता का उदय किन पद्धतियों के अन्तर्गत हुआ?

(A) प्रजातान्त्रिक

(B) लोकतान्त्रिक

(C) तानाशाही

(D) राजशाही

93. उदारतावाद और रोमांटिसिज्म में किसका सर्वोपरि महत्त्व है?

(A) उदारतावाद

(B) व्यक्तिवाद

(C) व्यक्ति की पराधीनता

(D) व्यक्ति की स्वाधीनता

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94. आधुनिकता को मानने वाला किन मूल्यों के संचरण में विश्वास रखता है?

(A) आर्थिक मूल्य

(B) वर्णनात्मक मूल्य

(C) सृजनात्मक मूल्य

(D) वर्जनात्मक मूल्य

95. प्रजातन्त्र व्यक्तिगत स्वातन्त्र्य को मानते हुए भी किसको स्वीकारात्मक दृष्टि के रूप में लेता है?

(A) सामाजिक दायित्व

(B) राजनैतिक दायित्व

(C) प्रजातांत्रिक दायित्व

(D) लोकतान्त्रिक दायित्व

निर्देश (प्रश्न सं० **96** से **100**) : दिए गए गद्यांश के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

गद्यांश—4

किसी भी देश की प्रगति वैज्ञानिक उपलब्धियों के सहारे किए गए औद्योगिकीकरण पर निर्भर है। यही किसी भी उन्नत देश की कसौटी मानी जाती है। जहाँ पर पूर्ण रूप से औद्योगिकीकरण नहीं हुआ है, वहाँ उसी अनुपात में गरीबी और पिछड़ापन रहता है। विज्ञान ने मानव को पूरी तरह बदल दिया है, उसे भौतिक स्तर पर समुन्नत बनाया है, परन्तु एक सत्य यह भी है कि हमें नाना प्रकार की भौतिक सुविधाएँ देकर उसने हमारी कोमल मानवीय संवेदनाओं को नष्ट कर दिया है। अगर ऐसा ही होता रहा तो क्या हम ईमानदारी से अपने को मानव कह पाएँगे।

96. विज्ञान हमें क्या देता है?

(A) सामाजिक उपलब्धियाँ

(B) भौतिक उपलब्धियाँ

(C) आध्यात्मिक उपलब्धियाँ

(D) राजनैतिक उपलब्धियाँ

97. विज्ञान के विकास के साथ-साथ हम क्या खोते जा रहे हैं?

(A) हिंसा

(B) क्रूरता

(C) प्रेम

(D) संवेदना

98. किसी भी देश को किसके बल पर उन्नत कहा जा सकता है?

(A) समाजीकरण

(B) औद्योगिकीकरण

(C) राजनीतिकरण

(D) भूमंडलीकरण

99. विज्ञान ने मानव को किस प्रकार बदला है?

(A) आंशिक रूप से

(B) बहुत हद तक

(C) पूर्ण रूप से

(D) किसी रूप में नहीं

100. गरीबी और पिछड़ेपन का मापदंड क्या है?

(A) सही नेतृत्व का न होना

(B) औद्योगिकीकरण का न होना

(C) व्यापारीकरण का न होना

(D) सही समाज का न होना

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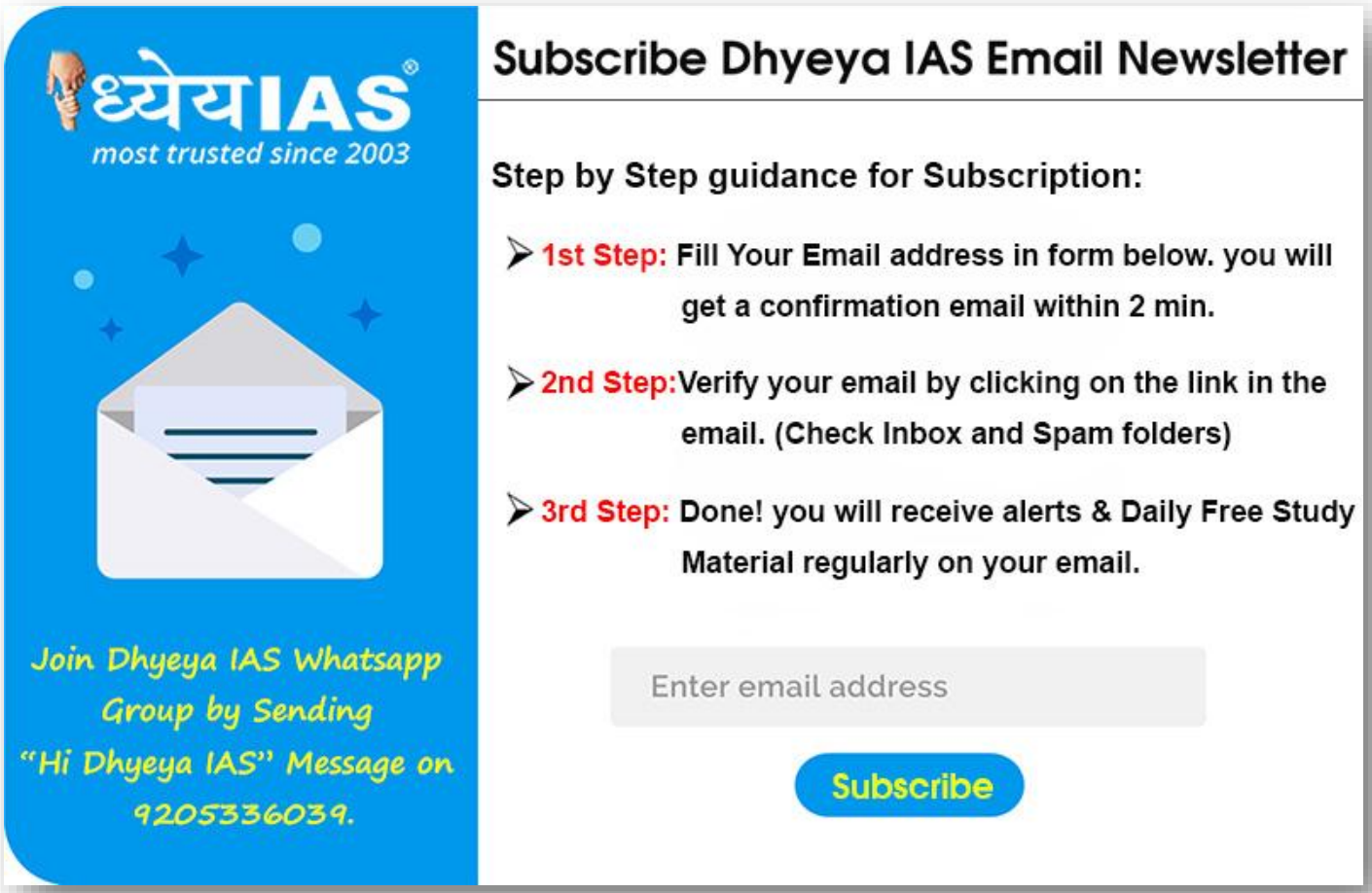
नोट (Note): अगर आपको हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों माध्यम में अध्ययन सामग्री प्राप्त करनी है, तो आपको दोनों में अपनी ईमेल से Subscribe करना पड़ेगा | आप दोनों माध्यम के लिए एक ही ईमेल से जुड़ सकते हैं |



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